

passing said precursor film through a constrictive nip between at least one pair of interdigitating grooved rollers to impact a greater water vapor transmission to said film; wherein said film has a WVTR above $100\text{g/m}^2/\text{day}$ @ 38°C and 90% RH.

C²
Claim 2. (twice amended) The process of claim 1, wherein said polyolefin is selected from the group consisting of: [m-LLDPE, Z-N LLDPE, polypropylene (PP), copolymers polypropylene] metallocene catalysed linear low density polyethylene, Ziegler-Natta catalysed linear low density polyethylene, homopolymers and copolymers of polypropylene, and combinations thereof;

wherein said filler is CaCO_3 ; and

wherein said polyolefin and said filler are present in said [film] composition in a polyolefin/filler ratio of from 3:1 to 1:2.

Claim 3. (once amended) The process of claim [1] 2, wherein said polyolefin is selected from the group consisting of: [m-LLDPE, PP] metallocene catalysed linear low density polyethylene, polypropylene, and combinations thereof;

[wherein said filler in said film in a polyolefin/filler ratio of from 2:1 - 2:3;] and wherein said film has a WVTR above $200\text{g/m}^2/\text{day}$ @ 38°C and 90% RH.

C¹
Claim 4. (once amended) The process of claims 2 or 3, wherein said [film] composition additionally comprises an elastomer selected from the group consisting of [SBS] styrene-butadiene-styrene and [SIS] styrene-isoprene-styrene, and wherein said elastomer is present in said [film] composition in an amount from 5-40 [pphp] parts per hundred parts polyolefin.

Claim 5. (once amended) [In a method of forming a high WVTR film, the improvement comprising: